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Experiments on Special Sense Localizations in the Cortex Cerebri of the Monkey. E. A. SCHAEFER. Brain, 1888, Jan., p. 362.

The author has continued his experiments which he commenced in company with Horsley. It appears that, contrary to Ferrier's view, the gyrus angularis can be removed without impairing vision. To meet the objection that some of the gray matter was left intact by his method, special care was taken in one case to remove all the gray matter from the sulci. In this animal there appeared at first a hemianopic disturbance, which, however, disappeared in a few days and left vision intact. This hemianopsia Schäfer explains as due to the disturbed circulation in the neighboring lobus occipitalis. On the other hand, Schäfer cannot find the connection between the gyrus angularis and the sensibility and movements of the opposite eye as maintained by Munk.

Further, in opposition to Ferrier, Schäfer was able to obtain movements of the eyes by stimulation of the occipital lobes with weak electric currents. The results of extirpating the occipital lobes on one or both sides accorded with those of Munk. The first produced crossed homonymous hemianopsia, and the second total and persistent blindness without other disturbance. Passing over some points of less general importance, we come to the cases where in six animals a more or less complete extirpation of the gyrus temporalis superior, on both sides, did not cause disturbances of hearing. All six heard well and understood the significance of faint sounds, *e. g.* the footsteps of various people. The removal of both temporal lobes, including the cornu ammonis, and deep lesions in the region of the gyrus temporalis superior, produced at first a condition resembling idiocy, but in both cases it was transient only. One monkey from which a piece $1\frac{1}{2}$ cm. long had been removed from the middle of the gyrus fornicatus, showed at the end of seven months diminished sensibility in the entire opposite half of the body, with exception of the forearm and hand. Previous experiments by Schäfer and Horsley had left it doubtful whether this disturbance was lasting.

Von dem verschiedenen Zustand der Entwicklung der Ganglienzellen bei verschiedenen neugeborenen Thieren. E. BELOW. Two letters addressed by the author to Prof. E. du Bois-Reymond. Verhandl. d. physiolog. Gesellschaft zu Berlin, 3 Februar 1888, No. 7.

These communications represent the continuation of some earlier work by Below, the main conclusion of which is, that if the young of mammals are considered as divided into the helpless and the less helpless at the time of birth, then in the case of the former the ganglion cells in the brain are but partially developed, while in the case of the latter it is found that those in all parts of the brain are fully developed. In general, the development of the cells is first in the medulla, then passes to the cerebellum, next to the midbrain, and so to the cortex. A developed ganglion cell is one in which the nucleus, nucleolus, and the prolongations are clearly formed.

Ueber die Striae acusticae des Menschen. Prof. H. VIRCHOW. Verhandl. d. physiolog. Gesellschaft zu Berlin, 2 März 1888, Nos. 8 and 9.

At a previous meeting of the Berlin Physiological Society, Baginsky had demonstrated and described certain frontal sections through